MR. BLAKE IN WATERLOO.

Representations of Minorities.

GETTING OUT THE VOTE.

In the election for the Parliament of Canada which was held in the year 1874, the five constituencies in the district to which he had just referred, (the ridings of Wellington and Waterloo) returned four liberals to one Conservative, and that one Conservative was returned by a very narrow majority. In 1878 the electors had another trial, and the returns were again four to one; but it was four to one the other way—It was four Conservatives to one Liberal. Again, on the 5th of June, the Reform party took the whole five of these constituencies. Now, it was as well for them to consider, when they were boasting of the returns, what the voice of the people at the polls was, for that after all was the real test. Looking at the figures in the poll-books they would be able to ascertain what the people actually thought and felt, and where the strength of popular opinion really lay in the election. In the contest for 1874, in which the Reformers took four of the five Ridings in the counties of Wellington and Waterloo, there were polled somewhere about 15,000 votes, and of those the Reform candidates received only about three-fifths, while the Conservatives had a little over two-fifths of them. Thus the Reformers of those Ridings were clearly entitled to three representatives and the Conservatives to two, instead of the Reformers having four and the Conservatives only one, as actually was the case. From this they would observe that there was not so great a revulsion of feeling in 1878 as people would have supposed. If they would sum up the votes that were given in the election of that year, they would find that in the divisions of Wellington and Waterloo, which returned four Conservatives to one Liberal, the Liberals were in an actual majority at the polls. (Applause.) It was true that the majority was a scant one—he thought it was thirteen—but nevertheless the people said at the polls "a myjority of us are Liberals," while by the return of their votes were transmuted into an expresion of Conservatism by four to one. He did not think this was very satisfactory. It was not satisfactory to the 8,213 electors to know that 8,200 were able to secure four seats, while they secured only one. Turning to the election just closed, though he had not the exact returns, he could give the figures approximately. In this election they were entitled to rejoice, not merely that they had carried five divisions, but they had caried all with good majorities. But altogether these majorities amount to only sixteen or seventeen hundred votes, so that the number of votes they actually polled would entitle them to three seats instead of five and their opponents to two instead of one. It was sometimes said of these inequalities that the circumstance of the views of the electors, as expressed at the polls, not being carried out by the returns was remedied by the doctrine of chances, that was, that the same disaster which befel the Conservatives in one constituency would be overtaken by the Reformers in another. Even supposing that observation to be true, he did not believe in would be satisfactory. It would not, for instance, be satisfying to him to know that though time after time he recorded his vote for a certain candidate without returning him, yet others were subject to the same injustice and could not get a representative either. As a man who desired to see justice done to all, that ought to make it seem all the worse. But besides this, the doctrine of changes dis not work satisfactory, the area not being large enough to allow it to operate. In the election of 1874 there were polled 220,000 votes, and the Liberals carried sixty-three seats to twenty-five carried by the Opposition. That was what the returns said, but what said the polls? They showed that the vote was so divided as to entitle the Liberals fairly to only forty-eight seats and their opponents to forty. In the election of 1878 the revulsion was very great, this district being but a representation of what happened elsewhere. The returns still showed sixty-three to twenty-five (the figures were all right) only it was sixty-three to twenty-five the other way. (Laughter.) But the voice of the people as expressed at the polls showed that they desired the representation to be forty six to forty-two; so that in this case, as in the former, the doctrine of chances failed to make any compensation for local injustices. He did not know to a dozen votes what the poll in the late election had been, but as nearly as he had calculated the representation ought to be about 47 to 41 in favor of the Government; yet, as Mr. Mowat had told them, and as they already know, there was a much larger Reform majority than this would give. He had said in a speech delivered before the election that the sentiment of the people of this Province was not equally divided, and that a majority of them were in favor of Liberal principles and Liberal candidates; but such were the inequalities and absurdities of our present system that the fact that we had a majority did not insure to that party a triumph, and did not measure the extent of that triumph if they gained it. While it was quite true that the majorities gained by Liberals in many cases were remarkably large, yet it was also true that there were small majorities on this as well as on the other side. So many Reformers were returned by small majorities that two or three hundred votes, judiciously distributed would turn the majority into a minority. This, then, was the state of things. Now he wanted to know what our representative system really was, what it meant, what it was designed to do, and further, how far it effected its purpose. This system was based on the principle that we were a self-governing people, and that being, too large in numbers, and too widely spread to meet and transact our public business, and too much engrossed in business to make ourselves fully conversant with the details of these public matters, we must select representatives to do this for us. Then, as it would be impossible for each man to select a separate representative, this right of choosing must be somewhat circumscribed by making it necessary for a number of citizens to agree upon one man to represent them. This was necessary in order to make the representatives chosen a body small enough to be workable. Now, it was found that out of 220,000 voters it was wise to choose an Assembly of 88, which would give one representative to about each 2,500 voters. It was clear that it would be only just to give each citizen some power in making a choice of a candidate, to put all as far as possible on a footing of equality, and to prevent his power being rendered nugatory by the position of political parties in his district. What he was now advocating was not for the benefit of either party, and if it were a Reform doctrine it was only because it was based upon principles of justice and right. There was a great deal said about the right of the majority to rule, and it was this principle he desired to hold; but none would deny that every minority, if large enough to elect a representative on the basis above mentioned, should be heard through that representative upon the floor of the House. The effect of this would be that those views, whatever they were, would be ventilated, and if acceptable to the people, might grow strong enough to effect the reform desired, and if not, even those who advocated them would have a better opportunity of learning their error, and would, as a rule, abandon them. It was true that many of these proposed changes would never secure representation, and that many others would struggle unheard for years before they would secure a sufficient number of adherents to elect a member, but what was desired was to secure the greatest possible opportunity for hearing these views expressed upon the floor of the House. They should be willing to see each party in the country represented in Parliament in proportion to its strength in the country. People might say "of what importance is it that the majority should be a little greater or a little less than it ought to be?" He (Mr. B.) said it was of the last consequence to them. Much wrong had been done to the country in that way. Much evil had been done to a party—much injury had been done to Administrations—by their being stronger in Parliament than their strength in the public opinion of the country warranted. It was of the utmost importance that that measure of confidence which the people as a whole feel in a part or in an opinion should not be represented as a greater or less than it actually is. What he wanted was that he and his fellow-men should have such a degree of freedom in giving their votes that they should be as potent and effective as possible at the polls. There were constituencies in this Province in which it was absurd for a Conservative to talk of running, and there were others in which it was equally absurd for a Reformer to think of becoming a candidate. It was but little consolation for the minority in such cases to know that their party was in the majority in another constituency. This evil could be redressed in many ways, as had been not only demonstrated theoretically by some of the most eminent statesmen and publicists in the world, but practically, to a certain extent, in England under the Reform Bill of 1867. In that country there are many constituencies in which their members are returned. By the Bill of 1867 each voter in these is allowed to vote for two members, and the result is that in Conservative counties in which there is, nevertheless, a very large Liberal minority—a minority within two hundred perhaps of the whole—in which election after election the whole of the three members returned were formerly Conservatives, two Conservatives and one Liberal were now returned.—So in counties in which formerly three Liberals were returned. Another scheme which had also been adopted in England was that of the cumulative vote, whereby if a man is entitled to vote for say six members of a School Board, he is entitled to give one vote for each of the six candidates, to give them all to one, or to devide them among any number of the candidates as he likes. That plan had also been adopted in the United States, in the great State of Illinois, and the result there in the last election was that in the Senatoral districts, instead of such returns as he had alluded to as having been made in the Province of Ontario, the returns in the whole State were within one of representing accurately the relative strength of parties at the polls. Neither of these plans was, however, the one that he would advocate. Instead of our voting by the single district he would be in favour of combining three, five, or seven of the constituencies, and giving to each of the electors a free vote for a candidate in each of them.

GETTING OUT THE VOTE.

He desired to allude briefly to another topic which he thought deserved attention, and which he was glad to observe was receiving more consideration than formerly. He held that the right of the franchise was not a mere privilege, which the citizen might exercise upon considerations of prejudice or private affection. So long as their present system of suffrage was maintained the vote was the trust which a man held not only for himself, but for seven others of his fellow citizens, and therefore should exercise it for their benefit as well as his own. There were two questions placed before him on polling day—one was as to what line of policy or what particular Government he should support, and the other as to the respective merits of the candidates seeking his suffrage, and answering these questions, he knew how he should vote. There were some people, particularly in this section of the country, who held the exercise of the franchise was a worldly matter, and should be left to the people of the world. The system under which we lived was one by which the Almighty had placed in our hands, and he ventured to submit there was nothing inconsistent with the strictest views in the exercise of that power, and it was their right and bounden duty to vote, and to vote in what they believed the right way. Now what did this mean? He held that it led to this proposition—that the voter in the position he occupied did so with respect to the whole community, and had no right to neglect the duty it imposed upon him, and the voter's name struck off the list. What was it that was taking up the time and energies of most active and intelligent politicians? It was simply the endeavor to get the reluctant voters to come to the poll. Getting out the vote involved the system of canvassing, and to this system he was most decidedly opposed. (Cheers.) He held that the candidates should state their views of public affairs at public meetings of the electors, so that they might be fairly and fully understood. A candidate in making a canvass could very easily state one opinion to one voter and alter it to suit another. (Loud applause.) In a Catholic district his views as expressed privately might, and probably would, be very different from those given utterance to in a district inhabited chiefly by Orangemen. He wanted to see Orangemen and Roman Catholics both mingle together at these meetings, to learn to bear and forbear, allowing a decent liberty of public discussion. He wanted to see the voters come out without a personal canvass, or without having to be dragged to the polling place. He did not want to see the elections turn upon the question whether thirty or forty reluctant voters could be brought out to give their votes, nor upon the energy and business tact of the election agents whom it was now necessary to employ.—Those who failed to vote should be struck off the roll; they had neglected their duty, and should suffer for it. The best kind of law was not that which remedied, but that which prevented an evil. So that the man who would say, "It is inconvenient for me to vote; I have not been solicited, and have not had sufficient attention shown me, therefore I will stand on my dignity and not vote," would, under this law, not let this little peculiarity keep him from the polls.—They would then have a fuller poll, and more lively the interest excited the more likely they would have a full and true expression of public opinion. (Cheers.)

REMOVAL.

Premises to Let.

THE subscriber, in announcing the Removal of his Store to the

NORTH SHORE

Of the Georgian Bay, begs respectfully to tender his sincere thanks to the citizens of Newmarket and people of North York generally for the liberal manner in which they supported him while doing business in this place; and should he return the coming autumn, will be glad to receive a renewal of their confidence.

THE STORE

And premises lately occupied by him on

MAIN ST., NEWMARKET,

Very centrally located, are now

TO RENT

And may be had on reasonable terms. Particulars of which may be learned by applying on the premises to MR. H. J. KENT, who is authorized to

COLLECT ACCOUNTS!

Due the undersigned, and make settlements. As the business has been closed here, for a time at least, it is important that all indebted should make an early settlement of the same.

WM. KEETCH.

Newmarket, May 13, 1879. 15th

CHEAP READING

THE undersigned is authorized to take subscriptions for the following

Papers & Magazines

At the following low rates, payment being strictly in advance, viz:

Weekly Globe, per year	$1 75
Weekly Mail	1 25
Western Advertiser	1 50
Family Herald	1 00
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Frank Leslie's Illustrated	4 75
New York Weekly	3 25
New York Ledger	3 25
Saturday Journal	3 25
Saturday Night	3 25
Young Ladies' Journal	3 25
London Journal	3 25
Good Words	2 00
Boys of England	2 00
Scribner's Monthly	4 25
St. Nicholas	3 25
Sunday at Home	2 00
Ballou's Magazine	1 75
Howe's Musical Monthly	4 25

As I am Agent for the

Toronto News Co.,

I am prepared to furnish any Magazine, Paper or Book published, at Publisher's prices. A call respectfully solicited.

GEO. C. MORTIMORE.

Newmarket, July 11th, 1878. tf-3g

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY—An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision

Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Newmarket by all druggists and by all wholesale and retail druggists in Canada and the United States. 6m51

N. B.—The demands of our business have necessitated our removing to Toronto, to which place please address all future communications.

WOOD'S LIVERY

KEPT at the ROYAL HOTEL STABLES, Main St., Newmarket.

First-Rate Horses, All New Rigs, And Thorough Equipments

CHARGES MODERATE!

And the wants and requirements of the public carefully attended to.

H. WOOD, Proprietor.

Feb. 13, 1878. 3tf

FOR the Cure of Freckles, Tan, sunburn and all eruptions; and for preserving a good complexion, use Bentley's Floral Beautifier. Price 25 cents per bottle. It is pleasant, efficient and free from all injurious ingredients.

TREASURER'S SALE OF LANDS!

IN ARREARS FOR TAXES

IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

BY virtue of a Warrant issued by the Warden of the County of York, bearing date the Thirty-First day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Eight, and to me directed, commanding me to proceed with the collection of the Arrears of Taxes on the lands hereinafter set forth, together with the fees and expenses. I therefore give notice that unless the said arrears of taxes and costs be sooner paid, I shall

On Monday, the First Day of September, 1879,

At the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the

COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF TORONTO,

Proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said arrears of taxes and charges thereon.

Township of Etobicoke.

Description.	Lot.	Con.	Acres.	Taxes.	Fees & Expenses.	
A triangular piece of land in the Village of Islington, bounded on the N. by Dundas St., on the S. by Etobicoke Fair Grounds, Building formerly used as a Temperance Hall, part of	8	A	½	4 95	2 42	Patented.
Township of East Gwillimbury.						
Lot No. 1, Block 3, on Hawkins' Survey, on	111	1st W. Y. St.	12	4 41	2 41	Patented.
S. part of Westerly end of Block 11, Hawkins' Survey	113	do	10	2 27	2 36	do
Lot No. 35, Gambles' Plot, on	96	1st E. Y. St.	23-100	3 46	2 39	do
E. part of N. E. ½ of	15	7	16	4 20	2 41	do
W. part of N. E. ½ of	15	7	34	10 50	2 56	do
S. E. part of	17	7	37	8 67	2 51	do
S. E. part of N. E. 35 acres of	17	7	2½	56	2 32	do
N. & W. parts of N. E. 35 acres of	17	7	31½	7 28	2 48	do
W. part of a parcel of 3 acres, near Centre of lot	26	8	1½	21	2 31	do
E. part of a parcel of 3 acres, near Centre of lot	26	8	1½	25	2 31	do
S. W. part of E. 62 acres of	26	8	1½	22	2 31	do
Township of North Gwillimbury.						
N. & W. parts of the S. E. 37 acres of	1	1	31	1 12	2 33	Patented.
N. of the S. E. 44 acres	1	1	20	70	2 32	do
N. and E. parts of	1	1	136	4 76	2 42	do
West ½ of	1	2	100	2 90	2 37	do
Gore	1	3	100	14 86	2 67	do
Gore	2	3	95	14 05	2 65	do
Gore	5	3	80	11 92	2 59	do
Township of King.						
N. E. corner of	34	7	2½	1 94	2 35	Patented.
E. part of N. E. 4 acres of	34	7	1½	1 51	2 34	do
Patrick Frahan, part of	33	9	½	2 21	2 36	do
	21	2nd O. S.	80	2 00	2 35	do
	22	2nd O. S.	40	4 62	2 42	do
	17	3rd O. S.	50	4 45	2 41	do
Township of Georgina.						
S. E. part of	4	2	23	2 75	2 37	do
N. E. part of	11	2	173	37 20	3 23	do
Township of York.						
Sub-divisions of Lot No. 14, 1st Con. from Bay.						
B. W. West, South side	53	Ramblers Road		3 76	2 40	do
A. Barrett, South side	77	Ramblers Road		3 27	2 38	do
Village of Weston.						
Plan No. 182	87		¼	1 46	2 34	Patented.
do do	88		¼	1 46	2 34	do
do do	89		¼	1 46	2 34	do
do do	90		¼	1 46	2 34	do
Village of Newmarket.						
North side	19	Lydia St.	½	3 38	2 38	Patented.
do do	20	do	½	3 37	2 38	do
do do	21	do	½	3 37	2 38	do
do do	22	do	½	3 38	2 38	do
do do	23	do	½	3 38	2 38	do
do do	24	do	½	3 38	2 38	do
do do	9	Ontario St.	1-5	8 93	2 53	do
Village of Yorkville.						
W. S. Bishop, Hutty's Plan	33	Davenport Road	35ft.	8 08	2 50	Patented.
David Cowan, Hutty's Plan	34	do	35ft.	13 17	2 63	do
David Cowan, Hutty's Plan	35	do	35ft.	13 17	2 63	do
David Cowan, Hutty's Plan	36	do	35ft.	13 17	2 63	do
	3	Cottingham St.	50ft.	3 55	2 39	do
John Canavan	14	do	47ft.	16 17	2 70	do
W. B. & Jon. Canavan.		do	50ft.	7 01	2 38	do
Westerly part of	E.	Yonge St.	85-100 of lot	8 67	2 40	do
	41	Marlborough Ave.	50ft.	14 97	2 67	do
Joh Derry	3	Birch Ave.	50ft.	10 49	2 56	do
Hutty's Plan	16	Dufferin Ave.	36ft.	7 46	2 49	do
J. Strathy, Plan 329, Villa	20	Rose Park	59-100 acre.	21 04	2 84	do
J. Strathy, Plan 329, Villa	"B"	do	50-100 acre.	17 83	2 75	do

J. K. MACDONALD,

Treasurer's Office, York Co., Toronto, May 26th, 1879. Treasurer York County.

First published May 30th, 1879.

WM. CANE & SONS

SAW MILLERS,

BUILDERS, ETC.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

LUMBER, LATH AND SHINGLES.

Bill Lumber of all Sorts and Sizes

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, ALSO

BUILDING MATERIAL,

SUCH AS

Dry Dressed Clear Lumber, 1 inch; 1¼ inches and 2 inches.
" " Flooring, 1 inch; 1¼ inches and 1½ inches.
" " Siding, of different styles.
" " Wainscoting.
" " Stock of various sizes.
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Mouldings of every Description.

ALSO, a large assortment of SASH AND DOORS, made up from good dry material, and FRAMES AND BLINDS, which they are now prepared to dispose of at very low rates. All manner of Turning, Planing and Sawing, as well as general custom work, done on short notice.

They have recently added to their business the manufacture of

Pails, Tubs, Churns & Washing Machines,

And are now prepared to supply orders at wholesale rates on short notice.

WM. CANE & SONS.

Newmarket, December 31st, 1878.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessaries of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys,

and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages; and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the World.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, bad breasts,

Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers,

it is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

Gout, Rheumatism,

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are Spurious.

The Trade Marks of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington.

May 12, 1879. 22w15

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Only Purely Accident Insurance Company

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ITS business is more than TWICE THAT TRANSACTED BY ALL THE OTHER CANADIAN COMPANIES COMBINED.

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The Cost is from $2.00 per year upwards. Full information given, and Policies and Permits written at the Conveyancing Loan and Insurance Office of

J. E. McNALLY, Notary Public.

Aurora Gen. Agency, March 28th, 1879.

PROTECTION

Has failed to raise the price of Butter; but

John Campbell, of Brockville, Ont.,

Has succeeded in inventing the very thing the

FARMERS WANT

VIZ:

THE MONITOR

SWING CHURN

WHICH makes a superior quality of butter, even in hot weather. It has neither dash, crank, nor machinery, and being made of tin is easy to clean and will last a lifetime.

Read What your Neighbors Say about it:

This is to certify that H. W. Wright did a churning for us to-day with the celebrated "Monitor Swing Churn." We are highly pleased with the Churn for the following reasons:

1st. The ease with which the labor is performed.
2nd. The way the butter-milk is drawn from the churn.
3rd. The way in which the butter is washed and cooled.
4th. The material and construction of the churn.

J. C. LUNDY, Reeve of Whitchurch.
MRS. J. C. LUNDY.

PINE ORCHARD, May 13th, 1879.

MOUNT ALBERT, June 7th, 1879.

To Mr. H. W. Wright.

DEAR SIR—The Churn came on the 5th. We churned this morning and got a beautiful lot of butter. We are well pleased, as it makes first-class work with little labor.

MR. & MRS. JACOB THOMPSON.

RINGWOOD, June 11th, 1879.

Mr. H. W. Wright,

DEAR SIR—We have got the churn you sent us and we like it well. Yours &c.,

PHILIP MACKLEM.

The above Churn is sold in North York by the subscriber. Please call at J. & J. Hodge's, Main St., Newmarket, examine the Churn and get a descriptive circular.

Orders left with the Messrs. Hodge will be promptly attended to.

H. W. WRIGHT.

Newmarket, June 17, 1879. 17tf

NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY.—A gentleman, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure. He will be happy to forward the particulars to any sufferer on receipt of postage and directed envelope. Address J. T. SEWELL, Esq., Mayville, Hammersmith, London, England. 6m50

NIGHT Scenes, 8 for 15c. Sent by mail. [illegible] Chatham, N. Y.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Jas. Kelman, Newmarket.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE,

A BRICK HOUSE, in Newmarket, with every convenience. Apply to

E. MORGAN, Newmarket.

April 3, 1877. tf-8

TO RENT—

A House on Main st., just outside the Corporation. Apply at this office.

Newmarket, March 21, 1879. 9tf

100 CEDAR POSTS

For sale—suitable for fencing. Apply at the ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, May 29, 1879.

A GOOD GENUINE

WALTHAM WATCH,

in two oz. Coin Silver Cases for $16 warranted for two years.

47 L. ATKINSON, Newmarket.

DWELLING HOUSE

And Building Lot for Sale—situate on Prospect Street. Eight rooms and cellar kitchen; Fruit Trees bearing in the Garden. Terms reasonable. Apply to—

JAS. DIXON.

Newmarket, May 15, 1879. 18tf

FOR SALE—

A very fine Top Buggy, cheap; or will exchange for a good general-purpose horse. Apply to

A. N. REID, Marble Dealer, Newmarket.

May 6th, 1879. 14tf

FARM FOR SALE—

Composed of the West part of Lot 29, in the 5th Con. of King—

98 ACRES,

Of which some 80 acres are under cultivation. Good buildings, orchard, wells, &c., and the farm has a never failing stream running through it. For particulars apply on the premises, or if by post, through Kettleby P.O.

AMOS LLOYD.

King, Jan. 22, 1879. 51tf

Wood Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, the North East Quarter of Lot No. 33, in the 7th Con. of Whitchurch,

50 ACRES.

It is well timbered with Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood, and is situated within less than half-a-mile of Vivian Station on the Lake Simcoe Junction R. R. It is watered with a never-failing stream. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to the undersigned through Sharon P. O.

ISRAEL HAINES.

February 27, 1879. 4tf

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

COMPOSED of the West-half of Lot No. 33, in the 2nd Con. of King, containing 100 acres, 90 of which are cleared—15 fall ploughed—15 fresh seeded, and a splendid fence for a never-ground fallow. The place is well watered—Log House and Barn, also a good well, and only 3½ miles from Newmarket. Title indisputable; immediate possession given. For further particulars—Apply to—

ASA ROGERS.

Newmarket, April 1st, '79. tf-9.

FOR SALE.

A TAVERN AND FARM.

THE subscriber offers for sale a country TAVERN and 50 acres of LAND, being part of Lot No. 1, in the 8th Con. of East Gwillimbury, situated on the main road from Newmarket to Uxbridge, it being the only Tavern between the two villages, a distance of 18 miles—6 miles from Newmarket and 12 miles from Uxbridge. Good buildings and first-class accommodations. Apply to—

MRS. JOHN PAISLEY, Hartman, P. O.

Oct. 24th, '78. tf 33.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The undersigned offers for Sale or to Rent the North-half of Lot No. 24, in the 4th Con. of East Gwillimbury, containing

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,

More or less, 90 of which are under cultivation. The place is well watered, by a living stream; also, three wells; a good young bearing orchard; good out-buildings; convenient to Schools and Churches; and within eight miles of Newmarket. For further particulars apply on the premises, or through Queensville P. O. to—

GEO. C. EVANS.

Queensville, Jan. 1, '79. tf-48.

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Real Estate, viz: The West Halves of Lots 15 and 16, in the 5th Con. of East Gwillimbury, comprising

200 ACRES,

Of which 30 are cleared,—and on which a Water Saw Mill, Three Dwellings, together with other out-buildings are erected; the uncleared part of the land is well Timbered with

Hardwood, Hemlock and Cedar.

A never-failing stream of water crosses the place. The soil is first-class and will make an Excellent Farm. Also, for sale, that well-known

Steam Grist Mill For Sale,

KNOWN as the Queensville Steam Mills—a very desirable property, situated in the centre of an extensive and wealthy Agricultural District, and between six and seven miles of Newmarket Station on the Northern R.R. It has two runs of stone and all the attachments for

Gristing & Merchant Milling

This Property will be sold on reasonable terms at a Bargain.

For particulars, as to terms, etc., apply personally to the Proprietor, on Lot No. 16, in the rear of the 2nd Con. of East Gwillimbury,—or if per post, through Queensville P. O.

HENRY MOSIER.

Queensville, March 7, 1879. tf 5

STEAM CABINET

AND PLANING

MANUFACTORY.

J. MILLARD & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

UPHOLSTERERS, ETC., ETC.

Burial Robes and American Cases always on hand. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms.

Two Hearses Kept for Hire.

Eave Troughing for Sale.

JOSEPH MILLARD, JOHN H. MILLARD, ALEX. MILLARD.

Jan. 1879.

Bogart Town Mills.

THE undersigned having recently overhauled the machinery of these Mills, begs respectfully to intimate to the farming community, that he is now prepared to do

GRISTING

So that farmers coming from a distance can have their work done to take home the same day.

CHOPPING DONE

For Eight Cents per 100lbs., or the Twelfth.

FLOUR, CORN MEAL, CRACKED WHEAT & FEED

Constantly on hand. Orders addressed to Box 25, Newmarket P. O., will receive prompt attention. [illegible]

Terms Strictly Cash.

J. B. PETHERAM, Proprietor.

Bogart Town, Nov. 7th, 1878. 40tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT THE ERA OFFICE.

THE NEWMARKET ERA

FROM NOW

Until the 1st of January, 1880,

TO ANY ADDRESS,

FOR 60 CENTS, IN ADVANCE.

THE "ERA" CONTINUES TO BE THE

Best Local and Family Newspaper

In the County, and equalled by only a few in the Prov[illegible]

The Large Circulation of the ERA renders it the

Best Medium of Advertising in the County,

While our terms are no higher than those of other papers with less circulation.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Our Facilities for executing JOB WORK are not surpassed in the County; and with

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPE

On hand, including the Latest Styles, and

COMPETENT WORKMEN,

To use it, we cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Cash must accompany all orders for Job Work. Address to

E. JACKSON,

ERA Office, Newmarket

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office, whether directed in his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. [illegible] to take newspapers and periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.